

Spend a Week in **Salt Lake City** and **UTAH**

Amc

AC

401

.A1

no 2400

7

1~DAY TRIPS

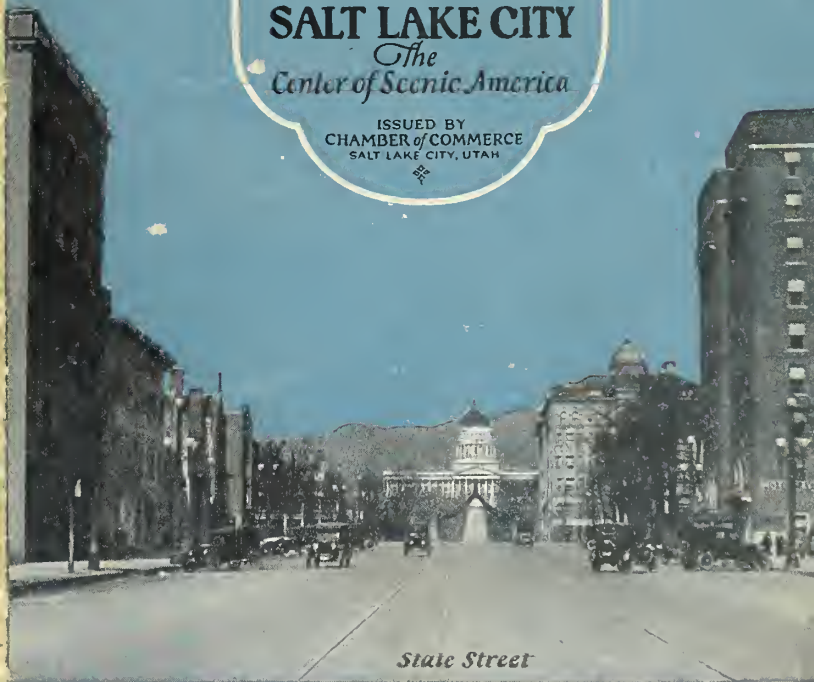
and

Two *Marvelous* Scenic
Circle 10-day Tours
in and around ~

SALT LAKE CITY

The
Center of Scenic America

ISSUED BY
CHAMBER of COMMERCE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



State Street





BRIGHAM YOUNG MONUMENT



BEEHIVE HOUSE



CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL



STATE CAPITOL



CITY AND COUNTY BLDG.

Historical CITY TRIP

TRIP NO. 1

Time, 1½ hours. Cost of regular sightseeing trip, \$1.00 per passenger. If traveling in your own car, inquire at Chamber of Commerce, Hotels, or Utah State Automobile Association for information as to route.

This trip takes you past many historic landmarks of the city. On the sightseeing trip a guide tells the city's history from the coming of the pioneers in 1847 to the present, pointing out places and objects connected with the story. You spin east up South Temple Street, sometimes called Brigham Street, passing the Brigham Young monument, the "Mormon" church office building, the celebrated Lion House, Beehive House, Eagle Gate, the site of Brigham Young's school, Catholic Cathedral of Madeleine, 1st Presbyterian and 2nd Church of Christ Scientist, the elite residential section with glimpses of parked streets, flower gardens, beautiful shaded avenues and hills from which sweeping views of the city and valley are obtained—and you know why travelers call Salt Lake the "Most Beautiful City in America."

Swinging back to the heart of the city again, you pass Brigham Young's private burial ground with his own grave and graves of his family, then the Latter-day Saints high school, then the modern, beautiful Lafayette public school.

You turn north up State Street—one of the longest straight streets in the world. It is known as the State Road outside of the city and was started by Brigham Young in the territory's earliest days as a means of communication between the "colonies" he established throughout the State, some at remote localities in constant menace of Indian uprisings.

At the head of State Street, on an eminence overlooking the entire valley is the magnificent State capitol, built at a cost of \$2,100,000, of marble and Utah granite. It was finished in 1916, and is famous as one of the handsomest and best situated capitols in the United States. Within the capitol, agricultural and industrial products of Utah and many of its natural resources are exhibited as well as a unique collection of pioneer relics. Striking paintings and sculpture adorn the building.

From the capitol grounds you look afar to the Oquirrh mountains toward Bingham, the site of the largest open cut copper mine in the world. You see Garfield, one of the world's greatest smelting centers, Saltair, Antelope Island, where roams one of the few remaining herds of wild buffalo, and the Jordan River flowing from Utah Lake to the Great Salt Lake, as the Jordan in the Holy land flows into the Dead Sea.

Next you ride to Liberty Park, passing Washington Square, where stands the City and County building—one of the finest municipal buildings in the United States. On this square the first crops were planted upon the pioneers' arrival in 1847, and here irrigation was born in the western world.

Liberty Park is a 100-acre tract of sylvan beauty. A spring of natural sulphur water is a curiosity here. Down the main drive you pass the old grist mill built in 1852, and operated by Brigham Young.

From Liberty Park you return to the business section of the city, where you will be impressed by the width of the streets and the regularity with which the city is laid out.



1ST PRESBYTERIAN



LIBERTY PARK



OLD GRIST MILL



SALT AIR BATHING



FORT DOUGLAS



PIONEER MONUMENT

Saltair Beach

(See 'A' on Map In Center)

By touring car, 3 hours, including stop for bathing at resort. Fare \$2.50, including admission to resort. By electric train, 30 minutes each way. Fare 35c including admission. If traveling in your own car, inquire at Chamber of Commerce, Hotels, or Utah State Automobile Association for route information.

Saltair is your next objective for this one-day trip. Allow yourself at least two and one-half hours for this trip, which will give you a full hour and a half at the beach. Saltair is 17 miles west of the city, about a mile out from the shore of the Great Salt Lake. The water is 22 per cent salt. You cannot sink—you float like a cork. The lake has no outlet and is the remnant of Lake Bonneville, which once covered an expanse of thousands of square miles. One of the world's largest dance floors is a feature of the amusement pavilion. Amusement concessions on the pier afford fun for grown-ups and children. The service of cafes and lunch stands here is excellent.

Few of the things you have seen on this fine trip are duplicated anywhere, and most are to be found only in and around Salt Lake City—the metropolis of the vast intermountain empire—the largest city between Denver and the Pacific Coast—a city that in 75 years has grown from desert desolation to a modern American City.

TRIP NO. 2

Highland Boulevard Skirting the Canyons~

Time, 2½ hours. By touring cars, fare \$2.50. If traveling in your own car, inquire at Chamber of Commerce, Hotels, or Utah State Automobile Association for route details.

Salt Lake City has seven beautiful canyons at its very door—this trip dips into four of them. Leaving the heart of the city, you are in the heart of the Rockies in a few minutes. First you pass the capitol and wind over the smooth road high on the west rim of City Creek Canyon, a woodland glen of great beauty. From the upper watershed of this canyon comes much of Salt Lake City's pure water supply, which you have found bubbling from the fountains at the curb in the business section.

North of the Capitol you see the rounded top of Ensign Peak, with flag flying from the spot where the Stars and Stripes were first raised by the pioneers when they entered the valley in 1847—then Mexican soil. In the name of the United States they proclaimed this American soil and soon after organized the Territory of Deseret with Brigham Young as its first governor.

As you speed along at the edge of the foothills, you see Black Mountain rising 10,500 feet high. Below you are the 30,000 homes of the city. From this vantage point, Salt Lake appears a vast forest, with only an occasional roof showing through the dense foliage. And only seventy-five years ago this entire valley was covered with scraggly sagebrush and pungent greasewood!

You reach Fort Douglas, a regularly garrisoned post of the United States army, established October 18, 1862, by General P. E. Connor. The famous "Rock of the Marne"—38th Infantry Regiment—is now stationed here. Some of the stone buildings in the post, now greatly modernized, were built by Connor's soldiers before the Civil War. It was from Connor's command that some soldiers on furlough made their way to Bingham



UNIVERSITY OF UTAH



EAST HIGH SCHOOL



ENTERING PARLEY'S CANYON



TYPICAL COUNTRY HOME



OLD PAPER MILL



UTAH COPPER MINE



TYPICAL MINE AT BINGHAM

and made the first discoveries of precious metals which have since yielded many fortunes in gold, copper, silver, lead, and many other metals.

You next come to the campus of the University of Utah, a full course university of highest standing, an outgrowth of the University of Deseret, established in pioneer days. You speed down Thirteenth East, passing several of the newer attractive residential sections. You pass the Douglas school and the East High school, two of Salt Lake's fine public schools.

Now you drive east to Emigration Canyon, the rift in the Wasatch mountains through which Brigham Young and his first company of 143 pioneers broke trail with their yoke-worn oxen and white covered wagons, to begin far-western civilization in Salt Lake City. This is the trail of Indians, explorers, trappers and pathfinders, over which thousands of men journeyed to lands of gold in the days of '49; where, year after year, long wagon trains toiled painfully into the west; where early Overland stage coaches dashed from station to station and swift flying riders of the Pony Express preceded the first trans-continental railway service. You pass the monument where the famous "Mormon" leader, stricken with mountain fever, looked up from his sick-bed in a pioneer wagon, and said, "This is the place—drive on."

Back to Thirteenth East and south again, you soon pass the State Prison, a modern reformatory operated along advanced lines in penal science. It may be visited any day of the week. Parley's canyon, named from Parley P. Pratt, an illustrious pioneer, is next on your trip. This canyon is the approach to Park City, one of the world's greatest silver-lead-zinc mining camps.

From Parley's canyon you travel southward, much of the time on the ancient shoreline of Lake Bonneville, perched like a great shelf on the hills bordering Salt Lake valley. You pass several interesting small canyons, where fishing streams invite. Country homes nestle in nooks among the pines, quaking aspens and wild flowers. You next come to the mouth of Big Cottonwood canyon. Towering granite walls border a foamy mountain torrent rushing down from the lakes at the head of the canyon, where pleasure resorts are located.

An ancient paper mill, built in 1882 and partially destroyed by fire, stands in ruins at the entrance to Big Cottonwood. Doubling back, you are soon on Highland Drive, which leads you to Sugar House, often called a city within a city. Here, in early days, on the scene of the present Sugar House park, stood a sugar factory—the first west of the Missouri river and the forerunner of what today is one of the leading industries of the west—the manufacture of beet sugar. The machinery for this mill was brought across the plains from St. Louis by ox-teams.

Bingham

(See 'E' on Map)

Time 3½ hours. Fare by seven-passenger car, \$3.50. Stage line, \$2.50. If traveling in your own car, consult Chamber of Commerce, Hotels, or Utah State Automobile Association for route details.

Bingham, a quaint western mining town, yet with a hustling, modern little city, is walled in closely by mountains, which permit it to have only one street, probably one of the crookedest in the world. At Bingham is one of the world's marvels—the largest open-cut copper mine in the world. Here giant steam and electric shovels are digging away a whole mountain of copper ore. Trains are filled on many levels and whirled away to smelters over a railroad that is a marvel of engineering skill. At blasting time—11:45 a. m. and 4:45 p. m.—thousands of tons of ore are displaced by mighty detonations simulating the fury of cannonading during battle. Many other marvelously rich mines are situated in Bingham.



TIMPANOGOS CAVE



AMERICAN FORK CANYON



LEHI SUGAR FACTORY



TIMPANOGOS GLACIER



COLUMBIA STEEL WORKS



MT. TIMPANOGOS

TRIP NO. 3

Timpanogos

Aspen Grove and Alpine Highway to Mt. Timpanogos

(See 'E' on Map)

Time, 7½ hours, including stop to visit cave and for lunch. Fare in sightseeing car with guide, \$6.50. If traveling in your own car, consult Chamber of Commerce, Hotels, or Utah State Automobile Association for route details.

Leaving the business section, you quickly drive down State Street to Murray, passing the Granite Stake tabernacle of the "Mormon" church, the Salt Lake county hospital and infirmary, and important industrial plants. From Murray, important smelting city and trade center, you drive to Sandy, important shipping point for silver, lead and copper ores mined at the head of Little Cottonwood canyon.

On fine paved road you spin along to the "Point of the Mountain" where Salt Lake and Utah valleys join. From your high elevation you see stretches of soil teeming with sugar beet crops, beet sugar factories, beautiful pastoral scenes, and, in the distance, Utah Lake, famous the country over for fishing. Padre Escalante, centuries ago, with his little band of intrepid religious missionary-explorers, was one of the first white men to discover this lake as he forged his way through the lands of the Red Man from Rio Grande to Central Utah.

You pass Lehi, important in the manufacture of beet sugar, then swing around through beautiful farms, orchards and communities of contented, prospering people to American Fork, marketing center for crops raised in the north end of the valley.

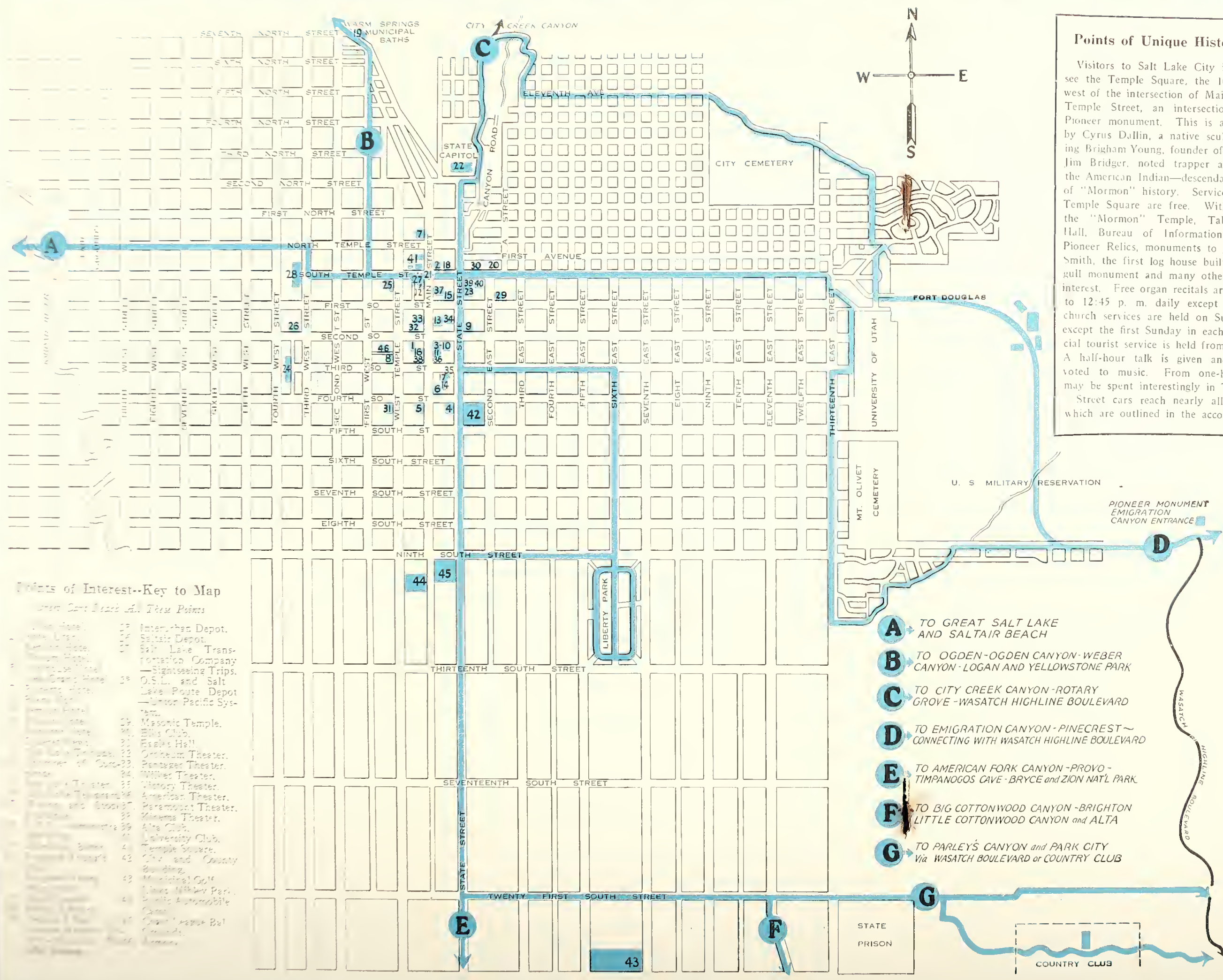
American Fork canyon, nearby, is reached over a fine mountain road. This canyon is about 30 miles south of Salt Lake City. The entrance is guarded by towering mountain peaks that rise into the sky like sentinels—all the splendor of color and ruggedness of western mountain scenery cast into one canyon. A stop is made at Timpanogos Cave, where time is provided for a hike to and through this wonder-cave, of about 2½ hours.

You ride through American Fork canyon a few miles, then take off to the right along the new Alpine Scenic Highway. You pass Community Flat, Aspen Grove and Camp Altamont, starting points for the ascent of Mt. Timpanogos, near the top of which is a living glacier and glacial lake of beauty. At camp Altamont, horses are available for the ascent to Mt. Timpanogos. The view from the peak, 12,000 feet high, includes Utah valley, Utah lake, Provo and American Fork canyons, and the Oquirrh and Uintah mountains. You next ride down beautiful Provo canyon, with waterfalls plunging over the walls from springs far above you, fed by perpetual snows. At the mouth of the canyon, you enter beautiful Provo valley, with its well tilled farms, orchards, waving grain fields and pretty, modern rural homes.

Silhouetted against the sky rise the towering stacks, stoves, and blast furnaces of the newest of Utah's big industries—iron and steel. More than an entire county of the State is a treasure store of iron ore richer than the famous ores of Michigan or Alabama. At Provo this is being transformed into commercial iron and steel.

The prediction of industrial greatness for this region is based on the fact that aside from its advantageous location with respect to a great market, within 125 miles of the blast furnaces near Provo are limitless deposits of high grade iron ore, which may be cheaply mined by steam shovels; not far distant are prodigious measures of superior coking coal, almost at the very doors of the plant are mountains of limestone—the three essentials for economically smelting iron ore.

PARTIAL MAP OF SALT LAKE CITY



Points of Unique Historical Interest

Visitors to Salt Lake City invariably desire to see the Temple Square, the 10-acre block northwest of the intersection of Main Street and South Temple Street, an intersection marked by the Pioneer monument. This is a bronze monument by Cyrus Dullin, a native sculptor, commemorating Brigham Young, founder of the State of Utah, Jim Bridger, noted trapper and plainsman, and the American Indian—descendant of the Lamanite of "Mormon" history. Services of guides at the Temple Square are free. Within the square are the "Mormon" Temple, Tabernacle, Assembly Hall, Bureau of Information and Museum of Pioneer Relics, monuments to Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the first log house built in Utah, the Seagull monument and many other objects of unique interest. Free organ recitals are given from 12:00 to 12:45 p. m. daily except Sundays. Regular church services are held on Sundays at 2 p. m., except the first Sunday in each month, when special tourist service is held from 11 a. m. to 12 m. A half-hour talk is given and half-an-hour devoted to music. From one-half to two hours may be spent interestingly in Temple Square.

Street cars reach nearly all points of interest which are outlined in the accompanying map.

Points of Interest-Key to Map

1. Interurban Depot.
2. Salt Lake Depot.
3. Salt Lake Transportation Company.
4. Sightseeing Trips.
5. O.S.L. and Salt Lake Route Depot.
6. Union Pacific System.
7. Masonic Temple.
8. Elks Club.
9. Eagles Hall.
10. Orpheum Theater.
11. Pentecost Theater.
12. Wilbur Theater.
13. Victory Theater.
14. American Theater.
15. Paramount Theater.
16. Kinema Theater.
17. Alcazar Club.
18. University Club.
19. Temple Square.
20. City and County Building.
21. Municipal Court.
22. State Prison.
23. Salt Lake Park.
24. Public Library.
25. Court House.
26. City Hall.
27. City Cemetery.
28. Fort Douglas.
29. U. S. Military Reservation.
30. Pioneer Monument.
31. Emigration Canyon Entrance.
32. Wasatch Highline Boulevard.
33. Pinecrest.
34. American Fork Canyon.
35. Provo.
36. Timpanogos Cave.
37. Bryce.
38. Zion Nat'l Park.
39. Big Cottonwood Canyon.
40. Brighton.
41. Little Cottonwood Canyon.
42. Alta.
43. Parley's Canyon.
44. Park City.
45. Wasatch Boulevard.
46. Country Club.

Hotels of Salt Lake City

The following hotels are arranged according to capacity. They are first class establishments in every way. A number of these hotels have commodious assembly halls which are placed at the disposal of conventions without charge.

All rates "European Plan" unless otherwise specified.

HOTEL UTAH—South Temple and Main Streets. 500 Rooms—

Single rooms without bath.....	\$2.00 - \$3.00
Double rooms without bath.....	3.50 - 5.00
Single rooms with bath.....	2.00 - 3.00
Double rooms with bath.....	5.00 - 11.00

Hotel Utah reserves in advance for large conventions only, on basis of two persons to a room.

NEWHOUSE HOTEL—Fourth South and Main Streets. 400 outside rooms—each with separate bath—

Single rooms.....	\$2.00 - \$5.00
Double rooms.....	3.00 - 7.00
Rooms with twin beds.....	5.00 - 7.00

SEMLOH HOTEL—Second South and State Street. 172 Rooms—

Single room without bath.....	\$1.00 - \$2.00
Double rooms without bath.....	1.50 - 3.00
Single rooms with bath.....	2.00 - 4.00
Double rooms with bath.....	2.50 - 5.00

CULLEN HOTEL—Second South, Main and West Temple Streets. 200 Rooms—

Single rooms without bath.....	\$1.25 and up
Double rooms without bath.....	2.00 and up
Single rooms with bath.....	2.00 and up
Double rooms with bath.....	3.00 and up

WILSON HOTEL—Second South, Main and State Streets. 188 Rooms—

Single rooms without bath.....	\$1.50 - \$2.00
Double rooms without bath.....	2.00 - 3.00
Single rooms with bath.....	2.00 - 3.00
Double rooms with bath.....	2.50 - 4.00

NEW GRAND HOTEL—Fourth South and Main Streets. 183 Rooms—

Single rooms without bath.....	\$1.00 and up
Double rooms without bath.....	1.50 and up
Single rooms with bath.....	1.50 and up
Double rooms with bath.....	2.50 and up

KENYON HOTEL—Second South and Main Streets. 125 Rooms—

Single rooms without bath.....	\$1.00 and up
Double rooms without bath.....	1.50 and up
Single rooms with bath.....	2.00 and up
Double rooms with bath.....	3.00 and up

MOXUM HOTEL—Fourth South and State Streets. 120 Rooms—

Single rooms without bath.....	\$1.00 and up
Double rooms without bath.....	1.50 and up
Single rooms with bath.....	2.00 and up
Double rooms with bath.....	3.00 and up

PEERY HOTEL—110 West Broadway. 100 Rooms—

Single rooms without bath.....	\$1.25
Double rooms without bath.....	2.00
Single rooms with bath.....	2.00
Double rooms with bath.....	3.00

LITTLE HOTEL—167 South Main St. 100 Rooms—

Single rooms without bath.....	\$1.00 - \$1.25
Double rooms without bath.....	1.50 - 2.00
Single rooms with bath.....	1.50 - 2.00
Double rooms with bath.....	2.00 - 3.00

ROBERTS HOTEL—111 North Main Street. 150 Rooms—

Single rooms without bath.....	\$1.00 - \$1.50
Double rooms without bath.....	1.50 - 2.00
Single rooms with bath.....	2.00
Double rooms with bath.....	3.00

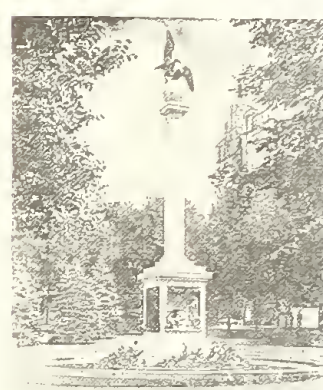
WINDSOR HOTEL—225 South Main

Single rooms without bath.....	\$0.75 - \$1.50
Double rooms without bath.....	1.50 - 3.00
Single rooms with bath.....	2.00
Double rooms with bath.....	3.00

There is no increase in the regular rates of Salt Lake City hotels during conventions. delegates will advise the Chamber of Commerce the best available hotel reservations will be made for them without additional cost.



TEMPLE SQUARE



SEAGULL MONUMENT



MAIN STREET



EAGLE GATE



OLD CEDAR POST

ALTA and LITTLE COTTONWOOD Canyon

(See 'E' and 'F' on Map)

A special trip to be arranged at sightseeing depot. Cost \$6.00. Time, one day. Season, June 15th to October 1st.

Another delightful canyon trip, but totally different from others, is that through Little Cottonwood canyon to Alta—a famous western mining camp touched by romance, once nearly a cause of an international war and the source of many fortunes in precious metals. Here you will find banks of snow in midsummer. You may make this trip in four hours, but will be well repaid if you take an entire day and make your return so as to reach the mouth of the canyon just in time to view the Salt Lake valley through the gorge at sunset—a picture of enthralling beauty.

You can either go south on State Street to Sandy, then east to the mouth of Little Cottonwood canyon, or take the Holiday drive to the first reservoir in Big Cottonwood canyon, then south over the highline boulevard to Little Cottonwood.

Wasatch—a big rustic lodge with sweeping veranda, a popular summer resort, flashes into view at a turn in the road.

You leave your automobile here and board the Alta Scenic Railway, which meanders along the north wall of the canyon hundreds of feet above the roadway and stream.

The start of your trip is made where the huge granite blocks were hewn for the building of the "Mormon" Temple.

A great variety of structures peculiar to the metal mining industry crop out at unexpected places. High among the rocks is the opening of a mine tunnel. Over there is the opening of the Wasatch drain tunnel, which travels thousands of feet under the bed of the canyon through solid rock and taps the underground water to make it possible to seek the ore hidden away far under the surface of the earth. From this tunnel a torrent of water gushes forth, finding its way into the creek to be used in irrigating the fertile fields of the valleys beyond.

But most wonderful of all—a trip through the underground workings of the famous Emma Silver mine. You will come into an open stope with unsupported roof from which a fortune in silver has been taken—a room as large as a great auditorium, 911 feet below the surface, suggesting a grotto. You go up and down elevators—miners call it the "cage"—hundreds of feet from level to level.

Here on the wall of one of these tunnels is a record that may be more than a million years old, the Montezuma fault, telling of the terrific upheaval of the earth's crust ages ago. Countless thousands of tons of rock were upheaved, the bed of one valley was sunk hundreds of feet and the bed of another was thrown up into the air as a mountain ridge.

While you are at Alta you may also see assayers at work at their furnaces and over their crucibles, you may see stamp mills and concentrators at work, ore bins loaded and discharged, ore trains started on their journey to the smelters and mills in the valley, overhead tramways carrying heavily laden buckets of ore to be shipped and many other operations around a mine that fascinate.

If you return at dusk, you behold the most glorious sight of all! A great pool of burnished copper and shimmering gold in the valley floor! The sunset clouds painted in every tint of the spectrum, changing like a transformation scene lighted by a master artist.



FALLS IN BELL'S CANYON NEAR LITTLE COTTONWOOD



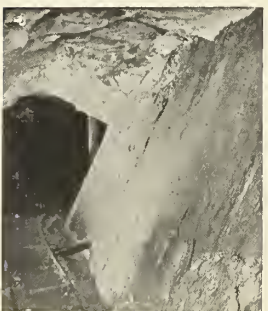
AT WASATCH RESORT



ALTA SCENIC RAILWAY



EMMA SILVER MINE



MONTEZUMA FAULT



MUNICIPAL BATHS



LAGOON LAKE



HERMITAGE



OGDEN



BIG COTTONWOOD CANYON



BRIGHTON

Salt Lake to OGDEN Canyon

Lagoon ~ Ogden and the Hermitage

Time, one day. To be specially arranged at sightseeing depot. Cost approximately \$5.00. If traveling in your car, consult the Chamber of Commerce, Hotels, or Utah State Automobile Association for route details.

You drive first to Ogden, 37 miles north of Salt Lake City, passing the beautiful new municipal bath house on the outskirts of Salt Lake, where natural warm sulphur water from springs is enjoyed by bathers. A fine paved road passes through strikingly beautiful rural country teeming with profitable crops. Thriving communities are passed every few miles. Half way to Ogden is Lagoon—one of the favorite pleasure resorts of this section, famous for its beauty. Here are found amusement devices of every kind, luxurious gardens, a beautiful lake, and a fresh water pool for bathing. Dancing is a feature.

Arrived in Ogden you find it a modern city of 50,000. Beautiful homes, shaded by stately trees and surrounded by bright lawns and flower beds are in evidence everywhere. Turning east from Washington Avenue at Twenty-fifth Street you pass Lincoln Park, a cool and inviting spot. As the foothills bordering Ogden on the east draw near, you turn north to Ogden Canyon highway—a fine paved automobile road that follows the winding stream.

A few miles up the canyon is the Hermitage—a famous western canyon hotel. The Hermitage is built on the sidewalls of the canyon and from its spacious veranda commands an entrancing view of the gorge.

As the canyon widens out you pass through wonderfully fertile valleys where thrifty farmers live in contentment and prosperity. Now you turn back and the view traveling down the canyon is as new to you as if you had not just ridden over this same road. High mountain peaks wall the gorge, tree-clad and snowcapped, tinted in every color of the rainbow. You pass into the city again, and from there return over the paved road to Salt Lake City.

Big Cottonwood Canyon and BRIGHTON

(See 'F' on Map)

To be specially arranged at sightseeing depot. Cost, approximately \$5.00. If traveling in your own car, inquire at Chamber of Commerce, Hotels, or Utah State Automobile Association for route details.

You drive south through Sugar House, and along Highland Drive past many beautiful farming scenes, then turn east and drive along the highline boulevard on the shelf-like shoreline of ancient Lake Bonneville. You are now on your way to Big Cottonwood Canyon. You pass scores of charming country homes. Trout streams, little waterfalls, meandering brooks, bathing pools and shady places for hammocks invite you to read or rest.

You pass the old paper mill, now in ruins. Then you climb "The Stairs," a steep roadway

hewn out of solid granite. The Stairs power station, with turbines driven by the plunging mountain stream, is only a miniature example of hydro-electric development in Utah—water power is one of the State's greatest resources.

As you climb the canyon's many hills, you marvel at the massive walls of solid granite—great peaks towering thousands of feet. Here and there you come upon mines that go far underground.

Suddenly you come upon what seems to be a village. Unique rustic cabins dot the hills everywhere. Happy boys and girls in mountain togs gaily hike along the trails.

You are at Brighton—a favorite playground for young and old.

From the hotels trails lead to the solitudes of primeval forests—others to pretty mountain lakes that nestle like jewels at the foot of this snow-clad peak or that one. Horses can be obtained for riding to these scenic lakes, or you can enjoy a hike to one of them in the fresh mountain air. Twin Peaks, seen from Brighton, have an elevation of 11,500 feet, and Mt. Majestic in the distance rises 10,728 feet. Brighton itself has an elevation of 8,728 feet above the sea.

Dusk comes early at this elevation. When you board your car to return to the city in the evening, you are soon out of the canyon, and the town bursts upon your sight—miles and miles of twinkling lights, and nearly 30 miles away, the lights of Saltair. Suddenly a great flare of crimson flame breaks out—you wonder—and then the driver tells you it is molten slag going over the dump at one of the valley's great copper smelters. Then you are back on the way to the city over Highland Drive.

TRIP NO. 7

PARLEY'S Canyon

PARK CITY
HOT POTS
PROVO Canyon

Circle Trip

(See 'G' and 'E' on Map)

Parley's Canyon, Park City, Heber, Hot Pots, Provo Canyon. Distance 121 miles, time one day. Can be specially arranged at sightseeing depot at cost of \$7.00.

This tour takes you through two totally different canyons, and to the queer Hot Pots. You first drive south to Sugar House, a thriving suburb, passing many of Salt Lake's pretty homes. You turn east past the State Prison with its well kept farms and orchards, and wind around the mountain road to the mouth of Parley's Canyon. From this highline drive you obtain an excellent view of Salt Lake City. You pass one of the most beautiful country clubs in the United States, strikingly located in the mouth of Parley's Canyon, where nature has provided the hazards with hills and dales, streams, thickets, treacherous traps and all sorts of hindrances that test a golfer's skill.

A few miles from the mouth you come upon a great quarry where rock is taken from which portland cement is made. High up in the crags are pleasure resorts to which city folks flock in summer to fish, hike, rest and play.

The road through Parley's is the Victory and Lincoln Highway. You pass Kimball's—in olden days, a famous relay point and station on the transcontinental stage route.

Your trip takes you through Park City, one of the world's most famous silver-lead-copper-zinc mining camps—a typical mining town of the old west. One main street winds like the trail of a great snake past great mines, miners' cabins and

the business section. Instead of walking from this street to another nearly parallel, you climb a flight of stairs. Strangely shaped structures conforming to the slopes are mills, concentrating plants, smelters and other adjuncts to the mining industry.

Your next objective is Heber City, a thriving community, center for a prosperous farming and sheep-raising country. From here you drive to Midway. Here odd mounds group themselves about and emit steam—the famed Hot Pots. The water is piped, boiling hot, to the bath houses built nearby and travelers come many miles to enjoy a plunge.

You now pass through a pretty farming country, and follow the course of the Provo River through Provo Canyon, where inviting summer resorts and countless summer cabins are passed.

Provo, the third largest city in the state, a market center for the surrounding fertile farming country, and an industrial city of importance, is your next objective. From here you drive north 50 miles over a paved road to Salt Lake City. On the way you pass through pretty rural country, around the "Point of the Mountain," from which a superb view is obtained, through small communities to Salt Lake.

TRIP NO. 8

CITY CREEK Canyon to Rotary Park Emigration Canyon to Pine Crest ~

(See 'C' and 'D' on Map)

A special trip to be arranged at sightseeing depot. Time, one day. If traveling in your own car, consult Chamber of Commerce, Hotels, or Utah State Automobile Association for route details.

You drive first to City Creek canyon, passing the Capitol and threading the winding highway on the west wall of the pretty canyon. Then, descending to the bed of the canyon, you drive under bowers of trees beside the flower-fringed sparkling creek. You pass Natural Bridge, a formation of conglomerate rock, arching the stream. At the head of the canyon, where it widens to form picnic grounds of beauty and charm, is situated Rotary Park, artistically planned by the Salt Lake City Rotary Club, and equipped with tables and rustic seats for the comfort and pleasure of visitors.

Returning, you leave the canyon by the high road on the east wall, drive along the Wasatch boulevard overlooking the city, to Fort Douglas. From the Fort you follow a winding road to the mouth of Emigration canyon, passing the pioneer monument. In a trice you are threading around the curves in the pretty canyon roadway that takes you past scores of artistic, quaint summer cabins nestling among the pines or beside the murmuring creek. Squirrels, chipmunks and other little wild creatures scurry across the road. You climb to one of the west's most alluring spots—Pinecrest Inn, a rustic hotel, commodious, modern and famous for its dining room. You lunch here—your appetite sharpened by the invigorating mountain air.

The ride is a succession of scenic delights, a varied panorama of natural charms. From Point Lookout, the unaided eye, through Utah's rarified atmosphere may easily encircle for a distance of forty-five miles creation's master wonderland, the Salt Lake valley.

The ride down the canyon is delightful. Returning to the city, you pass near the buildings of the University of Utah, and traverse one of the city's beautiful residential sections.



WATERFALL NEAR BRIGHTON



LAKE BLANCHE NEAR
BRIGHTON



BALT LAKE COUNTRY CLUB



ONE OF THE ROADS ENTERING
PARLEY'S CANYON



MILL AT PARK CITY



HOT POTS



FALLS IN PROVO CANYON



CITY CREEK CANYON



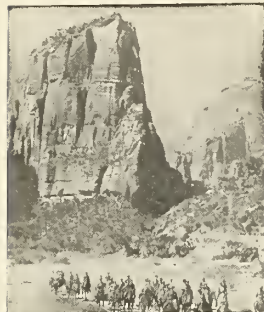
ROTARY PARK



PINECREST INN



CEDAR BREAKS



PRESIDENT HARDING'S PARTY IN
ZION NATIONAL PARK



GRAND CANYON OF THE
COLORADO



ZION NATIONAL PARK



BRYCE CANYON



KAIBAB FOREST

Utah's SCENIC WONDERLAND

10-Day Circle Trip (South)

Zion National Park, Cedar Breaks, Kaibab National Forest and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Bryce Canyon and Fish Lake. Time, 10 Days. Consult Chamber of Commerce, sightseeing depot, railroads, hotels or Utah State Automobile Association for route details, costs and map. Railroads connect with Cedar City and Marysvale, from where a stage can be taken and the trip made in shorter time.

Leaving Salt Lake City and traveling south over the Zion National Park Highway, you visit Zion National Park, the Hurricane Flats, Cedar Breaks, the Kaibab National Forest, and then the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, which you view from the north rim, towering 1000 feet higher than the south, and affording a panorama unequalled for awe-inspiring majesty. Doubling back over a different route, you visit the famous Bryce Canyon, then, on your return journey to Salt Lake, stop to enjoy the sport provided at Fish Lake.

You pass south through charming Utah towns, among them Fillmore, first capitol of Utah, where the old state house still stands; to Cedar City, gateway to the southern wonderland.

In Zion National Park, the majestic heights and rich coloring, the unexplored canyons and peaks, and the historic connections with the Cliff Dwellers and later with Spanish explorers, lend charm and interest. The Park covers 76,000 acres and forms the southern terminus of the Wasatch range. It was officially recognized on March 18, 1918, and designated as a national park. The late President Warren G. Harding visited this wonder scenic spot on his final tour of America. The great Temples, the Three Patriarchs, Mountain of Mystery, Angel's Landing, Cable Mountain, Raspberry Bend and the Great White Throne are among Zion's wonders.

You come upon Hurricane Flats and look far below over a vast valley of rich fields of grain, orchards and meadows.

In variety and grandeur of grotesque erosional forms, Cedar Breaks and Bryce are unsurpassed in the world. They are huge amphitheatres with cathedrals, spires, pinnacles, and minarets of flaming red stone, splashed here and there with orange, yellow or white. The rim of the Breaks is 11,000 feet high, the amphitheatre 50 miles square. At the Breaks you also see Ashdown Gorge, a rockpit channel with the sides rising from the river.

The Kaibab National Forest, topping the great Kaibab plateau and covering an area of 3,000 square miles with yellow pine, fir and spruce, is the largest virgin forest in the United States. Hundreds of deer may be seen in the forest, and the famous black squirrels with white tails, the only species of their kind in the world. The automobile road winds for 50 miles between the giant trees.

At the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, you stand at Bright Angel Point on the north rim, 1200 feet above the south, and gaze below at the chasms reaching to awesome depths and extending for thirteen miles across the gorge, the pinnacles and terraces tipped with scarlet.

As you return from the Grand Canyon, you make a trip to Bryce Canyon, a vast basin filled with erotic forms of flaming color. Scarlet and fiery red pillars stand side by side with formations of pure, gleaming white.

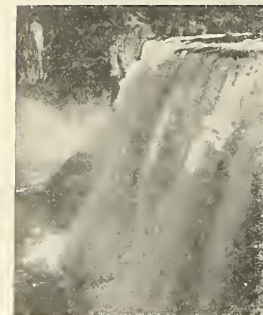
From Fish Lake you drive north through beautiful Utah towns, a large proportion of the distance over paved state road, to Salt Lake City.



MAMMOTH TERRACES



GREAT FALLS OF THE
YELLOWSTONE



BIG FALLS OF
SNAKE RIVER



GRAND CANYON OF THE
YELLOWSTONE



KEPPLER CASCADES,
YELLOWSTONE

YELLOWSTONE National Park

JACKSON HOLE and BEAR Lake 10-Day Circle Trip (NORTH)

Private automobile trip may be specially arranged at depot. If traveling in your own car, you may camp out, or go by camp or hotel route. Consult Chamber of Commerce, Sightseeing Depot, or Utah Auto Association for route details and map. A special train leaves daily from Salt Lake to West Yellowstone, where stages can be taken through the park.

Ogden, second city in the state and industrial center, Brigham, the city of peaches, and Logan, the college town, where are located the state Agricultural College and the Brigham Young College are passed on this trip.

Leaving Cache Valley at Preston, the road traverses farming districts through the canyon of the Portneuf River, on to Pocatello, the Idaho railroad junction city, thence to Idaho Falls, St. Anthony and Ashton, scene of the nationally famous dog races each winter, then on through ideal camping country to the park.

Yellowstone! Every moment a new beauty, a new wonder! In Yellowstone, "the wildest geysers in the world, in bright, triumphant bands, are dancing and singing amid thousands of boiling springs beautiful and awful, their basins arrayed in gorgeous colors like gigantic flowers; and hot paint-pots, mud springs, mud volcanoes, mush and broth caldrons whose contents are of every color and consistency, splash and heave and roar," says John Muir. "Here, too, are hills of sparkling crystals, hills of sulphur, hills of glass, hills of cinders and ashes, mountains of every style of architecture, icy or forested, mountains boiled soft like potatoes and colored like a sunset sky."

Yellowstone National Park is situated in northwestern Wyoming and extends slightly into Idaho and Montana. It is about 62 miles long and 54 miles wide and has an area of 3,348 square miles. It is a broad, volcanic plateau with an average elevation of 8,000 feet, and surrounded by mountain ranges rising from 2,000 to 4,000 feet higher. Here bear, elk, deer, antelope and many lesser animals may be seen easily.

The return trip through Teton National Forest, known as the Jackson Hole country is one of the wildest and most beautiful that the west affords. The Teton Range begins a few miles outside the southern boundary and reaches its highest point in the spired group of granite peaks that culminates in the Grand Teton, 13,747 feet in altitude.

Jackson Hole, named for the famous bandit, was, because of its inaccessibility, long the haunt of the hunted criminal. Here you will enjoy excellent fishing in streams and lakes. It is the foremost big game haunt in America, noted particularly for its elk.

Leaving this country we pass through Afton, where is located the only cold water geyser in existence, Soda Springs, and arrive at Bear Lake—blue as a June sky. A mountain lake into which hills drop abruptly on the east and which is fringed on the west by huge cottonwoods—this is the natural home for resorts. Ideal Beach, Lakota, and Fish Haven offer the tourist varied pleasures—boating, bathing, fishing, hiking and resting. A good automobile road encircles the lake, making driving an added pleasure to the traveler.

You return to Salt Lake City through Garden City, Logan Canyon and Logan City and Ogden.

The trip through Yellowstone and return to Salt Lake City may be made in eight days but ten is advised.

Spend a Week in **Salt Lake City** and **UTAH**

7
1~DAY TRIPS
and
Two Marvelous Scenic
Circle 10-day Tours
in and around
SALT LAKE CITY
The
Center of Scenic America

ISSUED BY
CHAMBER of COMMERCE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

